The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1868. NO. 265.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Isaac Hackstaff has forfeited the nomination for District Attorney in Philadelphia.

There were one hundred and two deaths in Boston last week, including seven from suicides.

Allen T. Thompson, the crime exposition lecturer, died at Binghampton, N. Y., on Friday.

The deaths in New York for the week were 1,102, of which more than fifty per cent. were from pneumonia and diarrhœa. Infants suffered terribly from the latter, but the exact number is not ascertained. Increase in total over last week 136.

John H. Tracy, convicted a year and a half ago of counterfeiting bonds, has been pardoned by the Philadelphia Court.

The worst fire at Big Stone Gap seems to have been the work of the convicts, who, to the number of one hundred, had planned to seize the penitentiary, a market boat running to New York, and escape. Information was given by one of the convicts, the plot frustrated, and the ringleaders placed in irons.

An attempt to rob the Farmers and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester county, N. Y., on Saturday, failed.

The Republicans held a large ratification meeting in St. Louis Saturday night. A similarity attempt was made by a large number of roughs to stop the speaking and break up the meeting, but it failed.

An "immense" Democratic ratification meeting was held at Lancaster, Ky., Saturday night. It is pronounced the largest political meeting ever held there.

A fire Saturday night, in Camden, N. J., which originated in the large planing mill and box factory of Gully & Johnson, destroyed from twelve to fourteen buildings, including the mill. But for the presence of steam fire engines from Philadelphia, it is said the whole town would have been destroyed.

During a thunder storm on Saturday, a building on the corner of Archer avenue and Desplaines street, Chicago, was struck by lightning. Of three persons in the building at the time, two were instantly killed, and the third so seriously injured that he is not expected to live.

A man named Brown, of Nebraska City, was shot and killed and Anderson wounded, by Indians, twenty miles from Fort Kendall, on the 10th. Three Indians were killed.

Huntsville is filling up with negroes from Maury county, who are leaving there from fear of the Ku-Klux.

At a Democratic meeting in New Orleans Saturday night, resolutions were adopted indorsing the New York nominations, thanking Governor Johnson, declaring repeal had no power to release the State from its obligations, condemning the new constitution of the State, etc., etc.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Reports from Europe continue to represent the grain crops as having suffered severely from drought.

The extensive tract mill owned by McDougall & Co., at Patterson, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

Fourteen of the officers and crew from the wreck of the United States steamer Swatara arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the 10th, on the British war steamer Sparrowhawk. A part of the Swatara's crew remain on the wreck, and it is thought her armaments can be got out.

William Gutteaux, a negro, was taken from the jail at Franklin, Tenn., on Friday, by a mob, and shot. He was charged with committing rape on three persons, a white girl and two negroes.

Grant Smart, residing in Canton, Ware, was found dead in his bed room on the 4th of July, with a pistol near him. He was supposed to have committed suicide, but subsequently Mrs. Hodder, his mother-in-law, and her son were arrested for murdering him, as the evidence is said to be very strong against them.

A passenger train on the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad was thrown from the track on Saturday, a few miles from Worcester, by a broken car coupling. The smoking car, in which there were some twenty-five passengers, broke into fragments, and several passengers were seriously injured.

The official figures, Ottawa, Canada, announce the appointment of Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, vice Hon. A. Wilmot as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

A gentleman who saw Hon. John Bell a few days ago, reports him as partially paralyzed, but in good health notwithstanding. He hopes to live to see Seymour elected, and so do a few more.

John Hice was killed by lightning, at Gallatin, Tennessee.

Judge Sutherland, of the New York Supreme Court, on Saturday set aside, with costs, the Corsicana judgment of $500,000, recently obtained by Isaac Sears, Jr., Esq., against the Texas Land Company, for the forfeiture of the charter for $10,000 damages.

Later accounts from Milton, Texas, report that the disturbance there is not yet settled. The negroes now defiant refuse to take orders from the civil officers and appear at the Freedmen's Bureau to disperse. There is not a sufficient number of troops on the ground.

A fire broke out in the orchestra stage in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, Saturday night, which communicated to the south wing and burned off one-third of the roof in the direction of the main building. There was great excitement among the prisoners, all of whom, even upon one of the south wing and yet in the new wing, or hospital, escaped uninjured. Three prisoners are said to have escaped from the south wing in the confusion. Loss about $10,000. The greatest confusion prevailed in the vicinity of the burning building.

At Grand Park races, Chicago, Saturday, Sallie Hamilton, owned by Mr. Wells, and Lady Belle, the property of Mr. Barnes, had three heats, for $1,000. Sallie won in three straight heats. Time, 2:41, 2:37, 2:36. The race was badly, and to some considerable extent foul. The track is over a mile long.

The Democrats of New Orleans boast of the fact that a number of negroes were in their procession in that city on Saturday night, and that several Democratic clubs composed entirely of colored men, were also present on the occasion. Things are changed.

Moses T. Beach, the veteran editor of the New York Sun, died at Wallingford, Conn., yesterday morning.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

(From the Cumberland Civilian.)

We have from the officers and engineers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road the best of reasons for believing that the Company having charge of the last $200,000 on Saturday. This being the case, there is nothing further to impede the progress of this great and important work. Engineers are now on the line meeting the mains, the work on the tunnel is being prosecuted, and soon the entire road will be under contract. It is understood that the work between this city and Sand Patch Tunnel will be vigorously prosecuted as to carry that, and that contracts for the entire road will be let by the 1st of September next. We hope this may be so, as there are large tracts of fine coking coal on the route which would thus be opened to market, and we would congratulate a section of country so favored by nature, as Connellsville coal, necessarily to the loss of ours.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under the management of Messrs. Garrett, Spencer, Jervis, &c., has resolved to issue bonds, as fast and cheap as the interest is which it has to pay on the money borrowed and expended in improving, and a like course will be urged in a resolution.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE FUNDING BILL.

NO DECISION YET REACHED.

Reported Purchase of Mexican States.

Southern Congressmen Admitted.

Samana Island Not Purchased.

The Charge Against Clerk McPherson.

DEATH OF LENTZE, THE ARTIST.

Fourteenth Amendment Constitutionally Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1868.

The Funding Bill.

The funding bill occupied the attention of the House all day, and the action of the Committee of the Whole was not about as uncertain and confusing as on yesterday, certain provisions being voted in at one stage, and voted out at another. The bill as finally agreed upon in Committee of the Whole, provides for one fund, running forty years, at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest, fund and interest to be entirely exempt from taxation; bonds to be used only in exchange for outstanding obligations, redemption of which is to take place at once, including one hundred and thirty-five millions per year from the customs to be applied in place of existing funds; sales and purchase of bonds hereafter to be made by advertising and public bids, no percentages or commissions or sales of gold or securities are to be hereafter allowed, and the tax on income from all outstanding bonds to be paid as the time comes on and by the Treasury; no further issue of any greenbacks; bonds or securities are to be made, and now bonds are not to be exchanged for any debts coming due before next July. The House adjourned evidently not satisfied with the measure it had final up, and finance Schenck was known by fifteen majority, when he called for the previous question on the passage. Mr. Boutwell then moved a substitute, and the whole subject went over to Monday, that both bills might be examined in print. Mr. Boutwell's provides for four hundred millions at five per cent., payable in fifteen years, subject to income tax not exceeding five per cent. on the interest; four hundred millions at four and a half per cent., payable in twenty years, subject to an income tax on interest not exceeding three per cent., and four hundred millions at 3 65-100 per cent. interest, payable in twenty-five years, no income tax on any bonds; all bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold; all exempt from every kind of taxes, National and municipal taxation, except income tax as provided, and the last class to be redeemable in Europe as well as at home. On the proposition of the Committee of the Whole this bill was defeated by only two majority, and the chances of its adoption on Monday are equally as good as those for Schenck's bill. Mr. Boutwell says he will save nearly seventy million dollars interest annually.

Bar Sinister.

There is not, so far as can be ascertained, the least foundation for the report from San Francisco to the effect that our government intends to purchase one or two Mexican States. The statesmen who are on the most intimate terms with the State Department, never heard of the proposition, and say that it is the purest moonshine. Some financiers and one more use for the iron ironclads on which admiral was made last night are now pending in the Senate, endorsed as a measure on which he was empowered to negotiate. Report of this purchase may therefore be set down as incorrect.

Southern Congressmen.

Two members from South Carolina and all five from Louisiana were sworn in to-day, making the number of representatives now over one hundred and nine. Most of those from Alabama are here but cannot be admitted till word has been received of the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment. Two of those from Georgia are here, but as part of the State can be sworn in till the Legislature thereof has adopted the same amendment and made some important amendments to its own constitution. One of the members now in the city thinks this will be done last of next week, but there is no certainty that it can be in time to officially reach here before Congress adjourns.

Discount Counter Soon.

The case of Bellamy vs. Anderson, gold piece suit, will come on this week, with permission to the parties to take commissions to Europe to take testimony deliberately made on the floor of the House, and further testimony as to the violation of the Registry law. It is conceded that the Registry law of Missouri is valid and must be enforced.

Suppression of the Ku-Klux.

General McDowell has been ordered to command the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York. This is the place formerly held by General Meade, and now occupied by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

Washington, July 20, 1868.

Samana Island Not Purchased.

The report that a contract has been signed for the buy and island of Samana, though it came through a reputable source, seems to be incorrect. The former President of the Dominican Republic was very anxious to sell the island to the United States, and some few months ago, through General Babcock, our government a million dollars as a certain price, which was laid before the Foreign Relations Committee. They advised against the purchase. The new President is just as desirous of selling as the old one was, and has urged the proposition. The Committee is just as much opposed to buying now as it was before, and it is not likely that Mr. Seward will make a contract while the state of facts continues. The price demanded is one million dollars down, and another million at some future time.

Charge Against Clerk McPherson.

The Committee on Expenditures in the House have been investigating the charges made against the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, by a discharged doorkeeper named Daniels. One witness has already testified that he was invited on a months ago to go into an operation to cut money of a character precisely similar to the one charged, namely to get up false testimony, print, and then buy blackmail to prevent its publication. So far as Mr. McPherson is concerned the whole thing appears from all evidence to be without foundation. The charge against Lippincott have not yet been investigated. The pamphlet prepared in prosecuting the pretended case has been sent to the Democrats of the House for campaign purposes. The opposition of the chief clerk and his ring to Mr. Boutwell's bill providing for the manner of filling certain vacancies, and which would place a member of the examining board in as Commissioner instead of the chief clerk, has brought out the character of some of the contracts in the Interior Department. One of these, for engraving stationery, was awarded to a firm here which the Senate, when some others, equally responsible, but for the same articles respectively, $30,000, $40,000 and $50,000, that of the chief clerks states the contract was for six hundred thousand sheets note paper at eight cents per sheet, when it could be easily obtained for two cents each.

Wade Hampton to the Baltimore Schools.

Wade Hampton, on his way south, made a speech at a Democratic meeting in Baltimore, where he made the special acknowledgements due to the rebel soldiers from Maryland, thanking them for having fought across the line and stood shoulder to shoulder with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. He advised them to now stand true for the Union and Constitution, which they could do by voting for Seymour and Blair.

Death of a Prominent Artist.

Emanuel Leutze, the well known artist, who painted the "Westward Ho" at the head of the grand staircase of the House of Representatives, died suddenly last night from congestion of the brain, brought on by the excessive heat. He was engaged upon a cartoon for a new fresco, the subject being the emancipation, which he intended to be his great work.

The Whisky Ring

are trying to get the President to veto the tax bill, but it is not known what excuse they are having. It will be promptly put through over the veto if one is sent in.

The Fourteenth Amendment Adopted.

Word has been received here that the pending constitutional amendment was ratified by South Carolina on Saturday. This makes the requisite twenty-eight States, and Alabama and Georgia are not to be counted.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1868.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, to the Pacific coast, at some point south of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, and to secure to the United States the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Detroit river, in Michigan.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Niagara river, in the State of New York.

Mr. CONKLING called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Niagara river, in the State of New York.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Detroit river, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to cause the bridge to be constructed.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Niagara river, in the State of New York.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to cause the bridge to be constructed.

Mr. CONKLING

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and, save only one fourth-score reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that has the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In spite of the attitude placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are constantly copied in the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bee, &c., and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading British commercial papers and circulars regularly receive them each week. There is seldom the hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

C. Shinnon Craven, of Philadelphia.
Dick. R. Wallace, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1, W. H. Barton,	13, Samuel Knox,
2, W. A. Duncan,	14, D. F. Wagenseller,
3, Richard Wildey,	15, Chas. B. Miller,
4, G. W. Hill,	16, John Stewart,
5, Watson P. Wolfe,	17, George W. Eder,
6, Jacob Zeigler,	18, A. G. Hunsicker,
7, Frank G. Thomas,	19, James Gay,
8, Isaac Eckert,	20, C. C. Gorsuch,
9, Charles Hooper,	21, S. Boring,
10, Charles A. Smith,	22, Jos. Ball,
11, Wm. Davis,	23, A. W. Overton,
12, W. W. Lovegrove,	24, C. S. Green.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—DAVID L. GRATZER.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES S. TAYLOR, SAMUEL KIRK, GEORGE F. HORNER.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PECK.
CITY.
CONTROLLER—JAMES DUNLOP ANDERSON—E. S. FLACK.
COUNCIL CLERK—HENRY LOOMIS.
COUNCIL COMMITTEE—JONATHAN MILLER.
COUNCIL MEMBER—R. S. MCCLEE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—E. G. MCMILLEN.

For the genuine believer in the Democratic and Rebel Platform flavor, and he will confess that he is for it because he is for the repudiation of the national debt. This was the unqualified declaration a few days since of an acknowledged leader, who exhibited no mercy in his frankness.

In spite of all that appears on the surface, the friends of PENDLETON in the West are disposed to take their revenge on those who proved false to him. It is now plain that had they been true, he would have been the nominee. The feeling in some places is maturing into a systematic purpose. It is suggested that even Pendleton himself, by a welcome interpolation of the Swanton platform, is coming to promote it. On no other ground can his unqualified avowal, looking to the destruction of the value of greenbacks and ultimate repudiation, be explained.

The language of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, upon leaving the floors in the House of Representatives on Friday, to the effect that he would not on the future before he would support the Chicago platform, if he supposed it meant the payment of bondholders, will surprise no one conversant with the mental and physical condition for some time past. The strong-bony man of one Democracy and Slash, and exclaims that "the iron of the enemy wears." We have great respect for Mr. STEVENS but in connection with the Republicans as a body, have ceased to regard him as a safe leader or wise legislator. His second attempt to procure the impeachment of the President prepared the public mind for almost anything weak and erratic.

SEYMOUR'S supporters are mailing a fuss about his popularity in New York, and ridiculing themselves on his extra strength and the consequent certainty of carrying the State. On this point a few figures will suffice. In the first place, never has SEYMOUR run up with his ticket in New York—he has on every occasion run behind. In 1850, he received 3,407 votes less for Governor than CURTIS for Lieutenant Governor. In 1862, GOULD running for the same offices, SEYMOUR received 7,000 less votes than CURTIS. In 1866 he received 156,805 out of the 310,000 Democratic votes cast in the State. In 1868, SEYMOUR, for Governor, received 20 less votes than SCHELL for Lieutenant Governor, and 667 less than SEYMOUR for Canal Commissioner. SEYMOUR'S popularity at home is imaginary. For President he will receive less votes than HANCOCK, who doubtless will be nominated for Governor.

One of the speakers at the so-called Seymour ratification meeting in this city, referred to ANDREW JACKSON and undertook to couple the memory of the distinguished man with copperheadism of the present day. It is sometimes said that in a certain district of our State the Democracy still believe that JACKSON is alive and the candidate of the party. The orator may have supposed he was addressing men of equal intelligence and that to hold up JACKSON instead of SEYMOUR would be a handsome trick and have a telling effect. If JACKSON were personally the ruler of the Democracy, how disgusted must they who believe in it be with the policy to which the party has committed itself of flooding the country with irredeemable paper money, which proves to grow less and less in value as the printing presses which are to be set in motion together. JACKSON was a hard money man, and specie currency used to be the Democratic doctrine. JACKSON of to-day must something. But the Democracy of the present day bears to it not the slightest resemblance, and the allusion of the orator on the occasion referred to must have struck in the minds of not a few memorable facts calculated to reconcile them to the humiliating fortunes and candidates of the party in the present contest. There is as much resemblance between the JACKSONIAN of old and Tammany Hall Democracy of to-day, as there is between a gold dollar and the worthless green paper issue with which the Democracy have covered themselves to symbolize the origin and ease of the party.

To underscore the prosecution of the war, and to affirm, vigorously, the policy in force was to feel the full and unconditional, that the people would not submit, and that the disloyal the war should be suppressed in all the courts could review the subject and decide the question. Of course this would take much time, make endless expense, and eventuate in disaster to the Government, whose attention depended on going about and influencing as rapidly as possible the issue, if it could. SEYMOUR, in his peculiar way, stumbled the prejudice existing, and by his specious arguments turned them with half an army and the trial of treason that could be had. It was in this manner that the New York dog was put to death, for the reason the reason, in their high sense, might be given, why it was so easily tried and so willing to millions them to say "Hanch." To mould the public of Mr. SEYMOUR'S nature, we give the following extract from one of his com-

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[illegible]

SHALL WE GO FORWARD, OR RETURN?

The war of the rebellion was the natural result of class legislation. It grew out of the disgrace of our country, and inflicted a fearful penalty. It was the fulfilment of that doctrine taught in the Second Commandment, in which the pathway of Providence is represented as inflicting punishment on the third and fourth generation of those that hate truth, and showing mercy unto those that keep the commandments.

It was evident that slavery and freedom could not exist together. They were the antipodes of each other, and the war was the great struggle which should conquer. Slavery sought to extend dominion; to make property in man secure; and grown insolent by long prosperity, determined to risk all in the struggle. So long had Southern men been in the habit of commanding, that they dreaded the time might come when they would be commanded. Fearful of the influence of extended emigration, seeing that every year added to the strength of the North, and made their chances for dominion less possible, the South rushed to death, and gave its people freely to preserve that destroyed in the general result.

It is useless for Democrats to attempt to escape from that position. They are in love with old times; would, if they had the power, bring back the nation to the state in which it was in 1859; make the war useless, and brand the increasing population of the North with inferiority. They would retard immigration, dwarf the development of our resources, and drag us back to chains and bondage.

It needs not much reasoning to show that the Democrats fight against Providence. They would, if they could, defeat the purposes of Heaven, and make void that law of compensation recognizable in the government of mankind. They committed the offenses that brought the punishment; we are not willing to bear their share when wrath came, and now complain of results that have followed in logical succession. There is truly an unenviable position. Turn which they may, the black array of facts is against them. Though they shriek like scalded fiends they must hear the whole truth during the campaign.

REFINING UNDER THE DEATH CODE

We are glad to hear that GEORGE HAMMS, of Ohio, convicted that there is reason for believing MRS. VERNON, under sentence of death in Cleveland, is innocent, has suspended the execution of the sentence to be hanged on the 10th of August, to the 9th of November, and has ordered colonel NEWTON to convey her to the Northern Lunatic Asylum. Why not stay the hanging of the woman entirely? It is certainly suggestive that the opinions of christian confessors are to be employed to convince the woman he reason that she may be hanged—a refinement peculiar to the Death Code. If the woman is to be hanged at all, it might be merciful to swing her off when best sensible to the performance. If it is sinful and wise to murder her to reason and then hang her, why not go further—put in her one only, but in all cases—and adopt the plan of producing the most perfect physical condition? A person weak in body and mind is some not unlike the gallows. Fat and lazy subject makes most fully the excellence of the Death Penalty. Why not fatten Mrs. VERNON, as well as restore her to reason? If it is her life that is wanted, why is it not as well to take it when she is crazy as when she has been restored to reason? If it is suffering that is admired, why not take steps that will insure the longest? The idea seems to be in Mrs. VERNON is insane, she is not to be strangled in that condition, but brought back to sanity, and then hanged. If the peace and safety of society is what the law is after, a crazy woman being more than a sane woman, one might infer that the hanging of Mrs. VERNON, in the state of insanity, would be all the more agreeable. The fact that the sentence of Mrs. VERNON has only been commuted from August till November, favors the suggestion that at the expiration of the time she will be hanged any way, whether crazy or not. The suspension seems to have created embarrassment difficult to dispose of. Having united them, Gov. HAYES is bound to deal with them in as logical a manner and with as much humanity as the Code of Death, applied to a woman, almost dead and crazy at that, will let him. As the Code is frequently defended and lauded on from a religious standpoint, perhaps Gov. HAYES will be able to command assistance out of his dilemma from the clergy—especially those who rest their faith in the atoned Death Code on the superlative teachings of the Scriptures concerning it.

The City Park.

The commission appointed by Councils to select and purchase a site for a city park, have already given the subject considerable attention, but have agreed as no definite results. There is much natural beauty among the suburbs generally, and especially among property owners in the new districts, as to where the new park will be located. We can state that however anxious the commission may be to fix the location, they have as yet determined upon nothing, and may require considerable time before they are able to make a suitable purchase. The duty assigned them is an important one, involving many grave considerations, and it cannot be discharged in a day. Several sites have been examined, but the commission, instead of meeting with liberal propositions, have found landholders disposed to drive hard bargains. Exorbitant prices will not be paid, and hence sites which might have been preferred at fair rates, will have to be thrown aside for others less desirable, perhaps, in point of natural advantages. Those who have land suited for the purpose, and who, by asking excellent rates, compel the Commission to locate elsewhere, will discover that fully when it is too late. The sites already examined lie, of course, "between the rivers," and are three or four miles from the business portion of the city, and the points of approach are pointed by them in such a manner as to show them not only eminently sharp, but with a level admirably calculated for driving without exertion. Some persons have been led to believe that a site has actually been chosen, and considerable property has changed hands, at high prices, on the strength of this belief. This is decidedly premature, but it indicates what effect the proposed park will have on the price of real estate in its vicinity, once it is located. We speak under advisement, however, when we state that no site has yet been chosen, and that the Commission have not the remotest idea, at this time, where they may be able to purchase. A location did seem probable at one time, but negotiations are at an end, and the commission are open for any offers which may be made. One thing has been determined by the commission—that they will not be made the victims of persons who may think they have them in their power.

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PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Upon a Matter Which Concerns Everybody Generally, and the Traveling Public Particularly.

To the reader who runs his eye over this article, concerning the subject matter with the heading, and who ventures the opinion that a railroad spike is hardly the subject that concerns any one, much less himself, we have a few queries to propound. Have you any remembrance of any recital, the heroes of which rendered you, for the time, wholly incapable of appreciating your meat, while inwardly condemning the enterprise of publishers who served up, under startling headings plentifully interspersed with exclamation points, thrilling descriptions of appalling casualties, the mere mention of which suffered to take the edge off the sharpest appetite? Have you never, at at any time in your life, degenerated the false economy, mismanagement or reckless disregard of human life which characterizes the general management of the Broad-Neck Beast 'em Quick Death Defying Railroad? Never heard of a railroad in which the spikes were so loose that you could drive them in with your hat, or draw them out with a whisk, when the rails "spread" once a week regularly at the treatment risk of death to the passengers, and corresponding gain (rather than loss) to Life Insurance Companies? If you have not, we will neither accuse you with bearing a marked resemblance to Rip Van Winkle, nor of the more damaging peculiarities which betray the self-assured, self-contained and greatly superior, though slightly cast thrashed Broad-Neck Railroad attacher: we will merely remind you that, in our opinion, the thing you pretend to regard as trivial bears precisely the same relationship to the case which therefore over their heads as the engine bears to the largest and smallest vessel that runs under canvas. You may compare the rails to the rudder and the spikes to the anchor. And how many lives have been thrilled out in one brief minute for want of a reliable railroad anchor, it would surpass the arithmetic of a conjurer to compute with any degree of accuracy. It is not in the engine so much as in the road that the danger lies. Your iron horse is much more faithful than that which owns you a dollar a day for pretender. The mischief, if we are to accept the evidence of those who know best, is owing to the careless manner in which he is shod. And how else you are going to shoe him, unless by a great reform, is quite beyond our comprehension. This is the way we look at the subject, and in this manner we propose to treat it.

But there is something else in a railroad spike.

A man sits down over a bit of quartz or ore, and ponders upon the history, the formation, geological position and association of the same, unless he enlighten less well informed people upon the subject. The inventors of the locomotive, &c., Fondstones the engineer, the author will fail to perceive the surprising things in the history of a piece of iron which represents the labor of many men, much capital, genius, and a goodly share of human worth, (for the first railroad spike cost a fortune, to say nothing of the rapidity which characterizes the progress of modern appliances). But as the mechanic who wields,

[illegible]

Where he will find enough to puzzle him half his life time. He will there find three machines which make upwards of one third of all the railroad spikes used in the United States", and which, were they run double time, (night and day,) would break out their entire spike factories in a week. These machines (which are known by closely allied) turn out from three to four thousand spikes an hour apiece, according to the size and weight of the spikes. These machines are capable of making 4,000 spikes an hour, on an average, one would think would soon supply the entire country. We can remember when it took a man a day to make a spike. But we saw and admired the process, the best workmen scarcely turning out the thousandth part of the work accomplished by the machines mentioned. We have been told that the Ames Company, however, threw out some as regular as the ticking of a clock, and even more rapidly. The machine which performs the work is known as

ANDY'S PATENT SPIKE MACHINE,

And is wholly dissimilar to any piece of machinery for manufacturing spikes now in use in the mills, or probably any other country. If a steam engine may be reckoned at ten or one hundred horse power, we would reckon this spike machine at, say two hundred blacksmith power, since it will do quite as much. We will endeavor to describe the manner in which this machine accomplishes its work, premising that it is placed directly opposite a heating furnace, and that the iron is passed to or to receive the heater to heat the greater portion of it at one red thirty feet long at once. As part of these rods are heated they are passed between two feeding rollers, composed of four rings or rollers, two of which are movable, and the other two fixed. The rods are fed in through a cavity made in such a manner as to admit of the insertion of the next rolling iron, so as to keep a supply of hot iron always in the rollers at one time. These dies are set in such a manner as to approach within a hair's breadth of each other as the rods pass. The face of the dies are cut in the form of the spike, the sharp edge towards the furnace. The blank rods are solidly against the outside of the angling dies, and as they pass through the rollers, the rest the cuts and points it. The edge of the cutting die being scarcely even, or thick with the cutter or ring heads it, it will be seen that the spike is cut off and headed at the same time. These dies are set in such a manner as to approach within a hair's breadth of each other as the rods pass. The face of the dies are cut in the form of the spike, the sharp edge towards the furnace. The blank rods are solidly against the outside of the angling dies, and as they pass through the rollers, the rest the cuts and points it. The edge of the cutting die being scarcely even, or thick with the cutter or ring heads it, it will be seen that the spike is cut off and headed at the same time. These dies are set in such a manner as to operate with the cutting-die near each other will form a square chamber. As the blank leaves the feeding rolls (which are about an inch from the cutting dies) it is about an inch and a half long, and about three-eighths of an inch square. The blank is now drawn forward to the header by the rapid movement of two levers, which are now nearly straight, with a bend at their extreme ends, one of which, which, being half of the blank after it leaves the feeding rollers deposits it in the lower die, and the other, which is attached to the upper part of the spike just headed, which it like out of the die. A single blow from the straightening plate, or hammer, straightens the blank while in the lower die, and the spike is ready to be taken in its turn is taken out of the heading die by another. The arms of the nippers are fastened to a small carriage, which moves on guides by the action of a small crank, which is driven by screws or pins which form their fulcrums. Two oblique slots in the ends of the arms enables them to work freely on the pins. The carriage is moved back with the carriage adjusted to. The washer in which the carriage obtained its motion, as well as the steam engine which furnished the power obtained the support for their work, is among the curiosities embraced in this machine. Motion is communicated to the machine by means of a belt and balance wheel. The latter is directly connected with a second balance wheel on the opposite side of the machine, both being upon one of these machines lifts the chair with a guide which enters the lip, thus holding the chair in its place solidly, and at the same time in such a manner as to secure the most perfect precision and uniformity in the position of the holes punched. As the chairs are nearly an inch thick, the reader may have some idea of the power necessary to punch two holes an inch in diameter through a piece of cold iron at one time. They are made so fast, however, that a very small boy finds his time fully occupied simply in touching the pedals to the rod, with an oiled rag tied around a stick, since the slightest neglect to make every other motion attendant endeavors to make every other motion of the machine 'count.' Both of these machines are constantly in operation. Since we have touched this subject, it is necessary to explain

HOW RAILROAD CHAIRS ARE MADE.

What they are like, and what purpose they serve. There is an almost endless variety of railroad chairs, but they are all intended to serve one purpose, and that is to hold the ends of the rails to their proper places, and to hold them together at the same time. A fish-bar is employed for the last mentioned purpose, varying from eighteen to twenty inches in length, made with a groove in the side from the rail, and with the inside to correspond with the groove in the rail, in which it is placed, and the two bolted together. Much as depends upon the fish-bars and chairs, it will be seen that still a great deal depends upon the bolts which hold these together. A railroad chair sometimes has two lips or jaws upon it, into which the bottom or flange of the rail fits closely. These lips or jaws are nearly two inches deep, forming a groove-like recess in the face of the chairs similar to that formed by a half closed hand, with the wrist and thick part of the hand representing the face or upper part of the chair. How is it possible, the reader asks, to roll a piece of iron eight or nine inches wide with a single lip leading over towards the left side of the iron in that manner, let alone two? Yet this is the manner in which railroad chairs are made in DELAWARE, FOSTER & Co.'s Rolling Mills.

Formerly railroad chairs were made by raising that portion of the iron which forms the lip as in a vertical position, and afterwards bending the same down over a former. This made was objectionable, first because none but the very best quality of iron would stand the bending necessary; second, because the fibre even of the best metal was injured in the process. To obviate these difficulties Mr. SWETT invented a process for cutting under, or into the solid iron for the purpose of forming the lips, thus avoiding the bending down or forming process. The cutting down process, however, is accomplished by peculiarly constructed rolls, and it is the manner in which these rolls are employed for shaping a railroad chair are what are termed tongue and grooved rollers, each roller presenting alternately a tongue to enter a groove in the other. The rolls are, however, nearly if not altogether similar in passing between these rolls a portion of the iron is raised up to form the jaw or lip, say as high as the upper side of the jaw when the chair is completed. The bar is then turned on its edge and passed through a pair of rolls, which at first glance resemble one of a pair of plates set on edge, and which have a sharp overlapping edges fit each other exactly. The extreme edge of the upper roll, however, differs from that of the other in that it is cut away so as to leave a space between the top of the chair and the lower side of the lip; in addition to this, it has also a small groove corresponding with the shape of the jaw, which groove is cut on a ram operating a machine which makes about twelve times, and is easily managed by three men. The cutting dies are ground every day, and the points of the punches are pointed by them in such a manner as to cut them not only uniformly sharp, but with a bevel admirably calculated for driving without exertion. Some persons have been led to believe that a site has actually been chosen, and considerable property has changed hands, at high prices, on the strength of this belief. This is decidedly premature, but it indicates what effect the proposed park will have on the price of real estate in its vicinity, once it is located. We speak under advisement, however, when we state that no site has yet been chosen, and that the Commission have not the remotest idea, at this time, where they may be able to purchase. A location did seem probable at one time, but negotiations are at an end, and the commission are open for any offers which may be made. One thing has been determined by the commission—that they will not be made the victims of persons who may think they have them in their power.

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A new phase has occurred in connection with this movement in New York. The men, seeing there were few chances of coming to terms with the masters, have begun to take work in contracts. The largest contracts have already been made, and it is said more will follow. This movement will bring the bricklayers directly in contact with men who have labor of their kind to give, and may, if wisely followed, lead to a system of co-operation fraught with benefits to the community. In speaking of the enterprise, journalists of the city in which the strike exists say that the men have now fairly embarked in business, and must depend on themselves for a satisfactory issue.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The first train has run over the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad, to near Canal Winchester, 14 miles. The work is going ahead rapidly, and by the first of September the cars will be running through to Lancaster. No passenger car will be run on the road until after it is ballasted.

The New York *Evening Post* says it knows of at least one large ship of war in our navy which was built without a single appropriation. An old ship was ordered to be repaired. On examination little more than the keelson was found to be sound. With this small basis to work on, the department managed to keep making repairs until at last it had a new and splendid ship, whose entire cost was charged to the account of "repairs."

Human bones have been found sixty-eight feet below the surface of the ground in digging a well one hundred and fifty miles west or Omaha.

Secretary Seward, for want of an appropriation of pay for temporary clerks, has been compelled to dismiss twenty-one, and he says the department is suffering from the want of their services.

It is feared, says the Rochester *Union* of July 16, that two men were carried over Niagara Falls, as two farm laborers are missing who attempted to cross from Navy Island, and the wreck of a boat has been discovered at the foot of the falls.

The New Haven *Journal* says that it took Frank Blair less than a year to graduate at Yale College, and then admits that the graduation was premature.

The wreck of the steamer Scotland, at the mouth of New York Harbor, has not yet been removed. The Scotland belonged to the National Steam Navigation Company—was nearly new, and one of the largest steamers in the world. The wreck is a serious obstacle to New York Harbor. Senator Morgan is endeavoring to get an appropriation of $100,000 from the Government to pay for the removal. We should think plenty of contractors would be glad to remove the sunken vessel if they might be allowed to have the materials.

Mormonism has taken quite a start. The ship loads that have reached New York are spoken of as quiet and orderly, caring little for polygamy and strong in the faith that Mormonism is the last and true revelation.

The Litchfield (Ill.) *Monitor* was cleaned out for printers a few days since. Three dollars a day were offered for harvest work, and as that was more than typos could gain on that journal they left sticking type and helped to house corn.

A writer signing himself "Humanity," after narrating how a man was run over by a train on the Harlem road, says that ladies seated in the cars took a look at the broken and crushed body, then quickly seated themselves and commented that a funny story should be finished which a gentleman with hair parted in the middle was engaged in telling when the accident happened. The writer is savagy. He asks, "Gracious heavens! whither as a nation are we drifting?" Almost complete immunity and irresponsibility accorded to railway and other moneyed corporations, and where these prove ineffectual the party politics provide the required safeguard to capital villains.

The funeral of an old lady, who was buried in Jackson, Michigan, was attended by two of her sons from the House of Correction in Detroit, and a third from the State Prison—all under guard.

The *Daily News* says the cry, "What will the Lords do?" has given place to one, "What shall we do with the Lords?"

The Hari Kari execution, witnessed by Commander Creighton, at Hiago, Japan, is this? briefly described: The offender walked with a steady, firm step in front of the altar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to the right, where he knelt and made the confession that "he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners, and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape," and that he was sorry for what he had done. He then disrobed himself to the waist and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels, drawing it towards his right side, and leaning forward at the same time, the executioner, with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. The Japanese bowed to the door. The visitors were asked if they were satisfied. The whole affair was impressive and solemn.

The Border difficulties in the past three years are estimated to have cost the country at least $60,000,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASTOR OIL.

35 bbls for sale by
E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

PUMICE STONE.

5 bbls Powdered, for sale by
E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

THE PUBLIC COMMISSIONERS

Will receive Proposals until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, July 20th inst., at 3 P. M., for furnishing 2,000 cubic yards of Rail Road Stone, to be delivered along the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Road. Parties desiring to contract will please call at the office of the undersigned.

CHARLES DAVIS,
Supt. & Engineer Park Improvement.

PRODUCE.

20 barrels Dried Apples;
20 bags Dried Peaches, 6 to 8 cents P lb;
5 bbls Cranberries;
5 bbls Champagne Cider;
10 bbls Apple Cider Vinegar;
25 boxes Dobbins' Electric Soap;
25 boxes Dobbins' Olive Soap;
10 bbls Crushed Sugar;
20 dos Butter Pails, with lids;
25 kegs Lard, Family Brand.

Fresh BUTTER and EGGS in store and for sale by
VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.,
257 LIBERTY STREET.

Is Your Disease Rheumatism?

Many persons supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied to SMITH, RIDDLE & Co. for other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys, which organs are very important, and any obstruction or interference with their healthy action causes pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in voiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should at once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills,

Can be relied upon for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in retaining them of any foreign particles, and strengthens the tone and vigor of the action.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe, but act as a tonic, giving strength to the parts and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who have tried them.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

GEORGE A. KELLEY

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

37 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

ELEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's office, month of July, 1868:

PITTSBURGH.

Eliza Nesbitt, eating house, First ward;
John Hutchinson & Co., other goods, Third ward;
John Hutchinson, saloon, Third ward;
Paul Ferguson, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm. Bell, saloon, Sixth ward;
Jos. Boyle, tavern, Sixth ward;
Wm. Hoffman, saloon, Seventh ward;
W. A. Ahl, other goods, Sixth ward;
Lewis Ahl, other goods, Seventh ward;
Wm. L. Algeo, other goods, Seventh ward;
John Rooney, eating house, Eighth ward;
Jos. Thompson, saloon, Ninth ward;
Ed. Madden, eating house, Ninth ward;
Adam Hoffman, tavern, Ninth ward;
Joseph Fricker, tavern, Tenth ward;
Wm. J. Schmitt, saloon, Tenth ward;
Fred Sik, eating house, Collins District;
C. Adamschweiger, eating house, Collins District.

ALLEGHENY.

Wm. Noah, tavern, Second ward;
Wm. F. Kelly, saloon, Second ward;
John Hammill, eating house, Third ward;
Fred. Feilhoud, tavern, Fifth ward;
Adam Hoffman, tavern, Sixth ward;
Frank Wolf, tavern, Sixth ward.

BOROUGHS.

John Ahl, tavern, Birmingham;
Jane Thomas, tavern, East Birmingham;
Thomas Hemphill, eating house, East Birmingham;
Ellis Lloyd, eating house, East Birmingham;
H. F. Schroder, eating house, Elizabeth;
H. W. Rowland, tavern, Shaupsburg;
Henry Thompson, tavern, Tarentum;
Mary Lockard, eating house, Mount Pitt borough.

TOWNSHIPS.

John McLaren, tavern, Mifflin;
John Rowan, other goods, McCandless;
John Bowen, other goods, McCandless;
Bridget Farrell, eating house, McCandless;
Hugh Dowling, other goods, Penn;
Thomas Hunter, tavern, Penn;
Lawrence Hadman, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
Wm. Cunningham, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
Wm. Cook, tavern, Lower St. Clair.

The License Board will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Incorporated in 1864.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from November 1st to May 1st, 6 per cent. per annum; from May 1st to November 1st, 5 per cent. per annum. Dividends declared semi-annually, in January and July. Pamphlet containing By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
H. H. KUHN, Vice President. JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice President.
R. E. MARKLEY, Secretary. C. H. FORBES, Treasurer.
Wm. Bingham, J. J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John D. Bailey, Jr., Jas. Marshall, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Jas. Park, Jr.
D. W. and A. S. Bell, Solicitors. MTh&F

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Proposals will be received by the Town Council of the Borough of McKeesport, until SATURDAY, July 25th, 1868, for the

GRADING, MACADEMIZING and CURBING of Market street from Sixth street to the borough lines. Specifications can be seen by calling on the Burgess.

JAMES R. HENDRICKSON,
Burgess.

McKeesport, July 18, 1868.

WINES.

Claret, White and Sparkling.

CLARET.

CHATEAU LAFITTE,
CHATEAU MARGAUX,
CHATEAU LA ROSE,
ST. JULIENS,
MEDOC, MARGAUX,
ST. JACQUES, PAUILLAC.

White Wines.

H'L SAUTERNES,
CHATEAU SAUTERNS,
CHATEAU LATOUR BLANCHE,
CHATEAU YQUEM.

Hock Wines.

LAUBENHEIMER, NIERSTEIN, HOCHHEIM.

Sparkling Wines.

MOSEL MUSCATEL, HOCHHEIMER'S Super
SCHLOSS, SCHLOSS BEZERUES.

Champagne.

MOET & CHANDON—Imperial.
VERNEZAY, CHARLIS, CHAMBERTINE, EPERNAY,
HEIDSICK, and other brands.

Also, a large assortment of Brandies, Whiskies and Gins, of all Descriptions, constantly on hand.

Wm. Miller's,

(Late Miller & Ricketson),

221 and 223 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

REYMER & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts,

HERMETICALLY SEALED

FRUITS,
VEGETABLES,
CATSUPS,
PICKLES,
SAUCES;

Also, REFINED SUGARS, CRACKERS, FIRE WORKS, FLAGS, &c.

126 AND 128 WOOD STREET,

PITTS

The Daily Commercial

AGNES PERCY.

The Real Rulers of Abbotscliffe.

CHAPTER I.

IN A PLEASANT SITUATION in early autumn, in the year 1[illegible], a small party of noble and gentlemen stood upon one of the terraces in front of an old English Castle, called Abbotscliffe.

The middle-aged man, of bold front, and goodly presence, dressed in black velvet, with trickery of gold upon his shoes, and appearing in general of workmanship and luxury in his habiliments, is John Percy, the present Marquis of Abbotscliffe.

The youth by his side, with a look in features, is Eustace Percy, a son of the Marquis, but not his heir. The distinction only exists, and the heritage of Abbotscliffe, with its honors, title, and estates, has passed from Eustace to a sterling cousin, of the same name, but not of the same blood, who is the present and future Eustace Percy, inheriting honours and fortunes by the favour of the Church and the King.

Eustace Percy was not only disinherited, but nothing is allowed to his support, while the very house which he was born to, and which he had looked upon as his own, is occupied by another. He has not even a profession, and is a young man, a certain beautiful maiden, named Agnes D'Arcy, who was also born to wealth and splendour, and who is now living in comparative poverty, with her widowed mother, in a small cottage, not far from the Castle, and not to be seen by any of the family, except by Eustace Percy, who has been forbidden to visit her.

Eustace Percy was not always thus. He was born to wealth and splendour, and was brought up in the midst of it. He had never known what it was to be denied anything that he wished for, and was the favorite of all his relatives. He received a liberal education, and was intended for the bar, and was looking forward to the time when he should be called to the bar, and should enter upon the practice of his profession, when his father died, and he found himself, to his astonishment, deprived of his inheritance, and of all means of support.

The death of Eustace's father was a fine novel, and came upon him with all the force of a novel. He had never known that his father was ill, and was not aware that he was dying, when he received a letter from his father's solicitor, informing him that his father was dead, and that he was the Marquis of Abbotscliffe. He was astounded at the intelligence, and could not believe it. He could not realize the fact that he was no longer the heir to the estates, and that he was no longer the favorite son of his father. He could not realize the fact that he was no longer the favorite nephew of his uncle, and that he was no longer the favorite cousin of his cousin. He could not realize the fact that he was no longer the favorite lover of his lovely cousin, Agnes D'Arcy. He could not realize the fact that he was no longer the favorite of all his relatives, and that he was no longer the favorite of all his friends. He could not realize the fact that he was no longer the favorite of all his friends

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

KURTZMAN & LOVEL, 227 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, &c.

HALL, JONES & CO., 223 Liberty st., Agricultural Warehouse, Depot for Moore's Broadcast Seeder.

KOSE J., 267 Liberty street, Agricultural Warehouse, Depot for Pittsburgh Manufactured Plows, Warehouses, &c.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

HOOD, COBURN & CO., Chicago and Pittsburgh, Advertising Agents, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 57 Third street, Pittsburgh.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HARPER GEORGE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROKER.

EDWARD P. H. No. 80 Fourth, Drafts on U. S. Treasury, Railway, Loans and other Securities.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

HAVEN W. S., Cor. Third and Wood sts., Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Printing, Book Binding, Blank Books, Stationery.

BOILERS.

HENRY FIRED W. & SON, 62 Front st., Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Sheet Iron Work, &c.

BUTLER H. L. & CO., 223 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Sheet Iron Work, &c.

BOX FACTORY.

SMITH JOHN, cor. Wayne's and Duquesne Way, Steam Power Planing Mill and Box Factory.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DEUTSCHBEIN C. S., 122 Wood st., Manufacturer, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, &c.

GILL, JONES & CO., 118 Wood st., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, &c.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

LIVINGSTON & CO., Manufacturers of Builders' Hardware, 69 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

SCHMERT J. & W. & CO., 127 Grant st., Manufacturers of Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, &c.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

SCHMERT & CO., Duquesne Way, Manufacturers of Copper Lightning Rods, Copper Work, Gilding, &c.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, KERR & CO., 122 Water st., Manufacturers of Corks and Bungs.

CARPETS.

LOWRY, KERR & CO., 28 Fifth st., Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ARTHURS, SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 69 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

ABEL CHAS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Importers of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., 84 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

McCLELLAND & McKNIGHT, 82 Wood st., Wholesale Druggists, Importers of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., Pittsburgh.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS AND AMERICAN EX. CO., Office, 84 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

FURNISHING GOODS.

DEVLIN & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, 75 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOUNDRIES.

PARK & KIRK, 20 Wood st., Typing Machine Manufacturers, Water Motors, Drop Hammers, Wood Turning, &c.

FLOUR DEALER.

JOHNSTON T. C., 228 Liberty street, Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Grain, Provisions, Whisky, &c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

DEVLIN & LOGAN, 84 Fourth st., Wholesale Dealers in Flour and Grain, Warehouse, Allegheny City.

GROCERS.

DEVLIN H. W. & SON, Wholesale Grocers, 84 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.

JOHNSTON J. H., Gun Warehouse, 69 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

SCHEETZ H. H., 59 Wayne st., Manufacturer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c.

HARDWARE.

WHITTEMORE, WOLF, DEEP & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, 69 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

HAIR WORKERS.

FOGG JOHN, Ornamental Hair worker and Manufacturer of Hair Cloth, over 84 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

IRON SAFES, &C.

EVANS & LARIMER, 120 and 122 Fifth st., Manufacturers of Iron Safes, Iron Doors, Vaults, &c., Second door from Wood st., Pittsburgh.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

SCHOEN J. & BRO., 64 Third st., Manufacturers of Iron and Wire Railings, Fences, Window Guards, &c.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS MUTUAL LIFE ASS. CO., Office, 84 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

JEWELERS.

GILMORE WM., 174 Wood street, Importer of Watches, Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MCCRACKEN, ELLIOTT & CO., Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., 69 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

HOWARD & BRO. First st., above Wood, Livery and Sale Stable.

MACHINERY.

BUTLER H. L. & CO., 223 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Machinery for Refining Petroleum, Pittsburgh.

MILLINERY, &C.

LARKIN E. M., 66 Wood street, Importer and Jobber of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

NEWSPAPERS.

DISPATCH, DAILY AND WEEKLY, Third st., Pittsburgh.

ROOFING.

HOWARD & LAIRD, 126 Smithfield st., Manufacturers of Warren's Asphalt Roofing.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

DEVLIN H. W., Cor. Smithfield st. and Water, Wholesale Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

KELLY P. C., 120 Wood st., Manufacturer of Stoves and Tinware.

KAY & SCHWARTZ, 100 Wood st., Manufacturers of Stoves and Tinware.

STEAM CUAGES.

BUTLER H. L. & CO., 223 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Steam Coaches, Water and Gas Fittings, &c.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

MORRIS, 69 & CO., 127 Wood st., Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery Hardware.

STOVE.

WEIL BROS. & CO., 6 Second st., Manufacturers of Stoves.

SEGARS.

ABEL JESSE, Wholesale Dealer in Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., 84 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

LOESCHNER LUKE, 228 Penn st., Manufacturer of Segars, Wholesale and Retail.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

ABEL JOHN, 25 Fifth st., Manufacturer of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

LEVIN, GRUEN & CO., 84 Wood st., Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

TOBACCO.

ABEL JESSE, Wholesale Dealer in Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., 84 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

KORNBLUH & BRO., 279 Liberty, Wholesale Dealers in Leaf Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.

SCHMIDT & BRO., 225 Liberty st., Wholesale Dealers in Leaf Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.

TINNERS' STOCK.

FLEMING & SCORR, 62 and 64 Wood street, Manufacturers of Stamped and Japanned Tinners' Stock.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Commercial Business Directory.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Commercial Directory on this page. Parties having advertising business to transact can in no way find a more convenient or cheaper medium than through the columns of this paper. Our rates are reasonable, and the circulation of the DAILY COMMERCIAL is unsurpassed by any paper in the city. Those wishing to advertise in the Directory can have their cards inserted for $5 per month, which is only a trifle.

Another Horse Killed.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Hamilton, residing on Fifth street Allegheny, was killed on Saturday evening.

Fatal Runaway.—A runaway occurred on Fifth street Allegheny, on Friday evening last, by which the horse attached to a coal wagon was killed.

Golden Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. John Fullerton, of Allegheny City, the venerable and highly esteemed parents of our townsman, Officer Fullerton, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their married life—more than half a century—on the 23d inst. Many old friends, neighbors and acquaintances will assemble on that occasion to offer their congratulations to the worthy couple, and to wish them many years of happiness in the future.

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Common Thieves.—Two men named Thomas Lewis and Thomas Hughes, were arrested on Saturday morning last, charged with stealing a quantity of coal from the yard of Mr. Thomas Bell, on Penn street. They were committed to jail in default of bail.

Fire Department.—The Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City met in their respective chambers on Friday evening last, and elected the officers of the Fire Department, which was as follows:

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Common Thieves.—The name of William Little, Esq., late Collector of Internal Revenue, will be remembered by many of our readers. For a long time, Mr. Little would make a good officer.

Common Thieves.—Corner Clawson, on Sat., notwithstanding, held an inquest on the body of Daniel Hughes, who was killed on the Fifth ward hill, on Thursday evening, by a fall of coal. The facts in the case have been published.

Non-Arrival of the Mail.—The item in this department, in relation to Frank Ashley's case, is incorrect. It was not received in time to be published in the morning papers, but was received in the afternoon, and published in the evening papers.

The Richmond Chronicle Church.—Work is steadily progressing on the Richmond Christian Church, and the workmen are pushing matters as rapidly as possible, and intend to finish their work with diligence in order to—

Robbers on the Railroad.—Quite a number of thieves and more notorious in the Monongahela city are daily engaged in robbing the cars of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, while they are on the road. They work on the same—

Another Robbery.—Mr. Daniel E. Campbell, of the Evening Bell, has published a card in which he states that his residence was entered on Thursday morning, and the following articles stolen: "One Baltimore" in "Union" in the Constitution, and the Court made the following—

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Wilson, on Fifth street Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The building was owned by Mr. Wilson, and was insured in the Pittsburgh Insurance Company.

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The Suburbs on Market Street.

The Commercial has been one of the first to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of—

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The Duquesne Railroad on Fort Pitt Railway.

Notice has been given to the residents north of the Allegheny river, that the Duquesne Railroad Company intend to run their cars over the Fort Pitt Railway, and that they will commence running on Monday next. The Duquesne Railroad Company have been—

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Bittern, Esq., at the Recorder's office, July 18th, 1868:

Deed from [illegible] to [illegible], lot on [illegible] street, borough of [illegible], for $[illegible].